

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.
WEATHER permitting, the "WHITE CLOUD" will leave Hongkong at 10 P.M. at 9.30 A.M., returning from Macao at 10 P.M. Fare there and back 10/-
T. ARNOLD,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1886. [1710]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting SUPERINTENDENT of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
 the 6th September, 1886, at Noon,
 At the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Godowns,
 West
2 CHESTS OF RUSSIAN OPIUM.
TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.
E. JONES HUGHES,
 Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1886. [1710]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "FLINTSHIRE."
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the undersigned at Wanchai, behind the premises known as No. 3. "Bine Buildings," whence and/or from the wharves or boats loaded, may be obtained.
 All Cargo will be forwarded on unless

TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th September will be subject to rent at the rate of One Cent per package per day.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th September, 1886, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected by the Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1886. 116

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE."

J. DANCASTER, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 4th inst.

For Freight of
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1886. [16]

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.
THE SCOTCH ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company's Steamer
"KONG BENG."
Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for
above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th inst.
TEX A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1886. [17]

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamer

Captain Marques, will be despatched as above
 on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 1/4 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 BRANDAO & Co.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1886.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL
 THE Steamship
 "GLENOGLE."
 Captain Hargt, will be despatched as above
 on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.
 This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
 for First Class Passengers, and carries
 Doctor and Stewards.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARVIS MATHESON & Co.
 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1886.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON:
 THE A I AM Ship

or about the 16th instant.
This Steamer has Superior Accommoda-
tion for First Class Passengers, and carries
a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1886.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON:
THE A I America Ship
"ZOUAVE."
R. C. Soper, Master, will load here for the
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO
Hongkong, 4th September, 1886.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

NOTICE

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
Hongkong, 4th September, 1886.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
LOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, &
PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, &
INDIA, & SUEZ, &
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRA
AND LA PLATA, &
ALSO,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
DUNKIRK, AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th Septem
1886, at Noon, the Company's Steam
"NARVAL" Captain, will sail with MA
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO
leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
don as well as for Marseilles, and acceptanc
received therefor at Marseilles for the pri
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till N
Cargo will be received on board until 4
Specie and Passengers until 5 P.M., on Th
and 1886. (Havre) are not to be

ON THURSDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, 1886, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "NAT. OF COMMERCE," bound with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.


Cargo and Specie will be registered for export as well as for Marseilles, and accepted for transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 4 P.M. and will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Passengers until 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, 1886. Parcels are not to be on board; they must be left at the Agents' Office.) Contents and value of Packages required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1886.



TENDERS will be received by the Undersecretary on or before the 13th inst. for the conveyance by SAILING SHIP to England of the following ORDNANCE STORES:—

COMBUSTIBLE

Powder and Filled Cartridges..... 119s

NON-COMBUSTIBLE

Loose Shot (heavy)..... 11s

WETTED Gumpowder in Barrels (light)..... 64s

TENDERS FOR FREIGHT to include unloading or erection of a Magazine of 115

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 TERN-
 S & R
 Co.
 [21-2310]

Special Agent in Charge
 NAVAL STOREKEEPER.
 W. H. LOB
 Naval Storero
 Hongkong Yard,
 2nd September, 1836.
 SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
 NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S BLEND,
 Superb Quality
 CUTLER, FARMER & Co.'s SELECTED
 Apply to
 LANE, CRAWFORD &
 Hongkong.

EXTRACT.

LIFE IN MARS.

Some time ago it was observed that situated at each pole of Mars there is a white patch, which increases and decreases at regular intervals. This has been observed for many years before the explanation was suggested by Herschel, that it was due to the freezing of the sea, and was exactly analogous to our Arctic and Antarctic Ocean. If this were true, the patch of ice would of course decrease in the Martian summer, and increase in the winter. This was soon shown to be the fact. Thus we see that as far as regards the sea, Mars is very similar to our earth, with the exception that the proportion of land is much larger. On the earth the land is only about one-third of the area of the sea; while on Mars the land and sea surface seem to be about equal in extent. The land is not cut up by the water, as on our earth, but exists in the form of a few large oceans, but rather as a number of curious-shaped narrow inlets and channels, which intersect the continents in all directions. The bright red colour of the land is a curious fact, for which no adequate explanation has as yet been suggested. Herschel considered it was due to the peculiar nature of the soil; but it certainly seems more probable that in this point Mars should differ from all the other planets. The appearance of the earth seen from a similar distance would probably be a dirty green, or perhaps brown. In fact, on the earth we have no soil or rock, which occurs in any quantity, of the red colour which we observe on Mars. There is therefore no vegetation on Mars, and we adopt the conclusion, advanced by a French scientist, that in Mars the foliage is red. Unluckily, we have no instrument that can at all help us here; the telescope and spectroscopic are alike useless, and for the present we must content ourselves with vain conjectures. The next point that ought to engage our attention is the atmosphere, without which no life is possible. The method we use to determine whether a planet has an atmosphere is very simple one: we have only to observe it pass in front of a fixed star; then, if there is no air round it, the light from the star will be extinguished instantaneously, as it is in the case of the moon; whereas, if it has an atmosphere, the light will gradually disappear, because, instead of being cut off suddenly by an opaque body, it will be slowly diminished by the increasing thickness of the air that it is viewed through, and will very likely have entirely disappeared before the actual body of the planet is intercepted. By applying this observation to Mars, it has been determined that it has an atmosphere, the exact thickness of which, however, we are unable to measure. It seems fair to assume that the amount of air which surrounds it is about the same proportion to the total mass of the planet as in the case of the earth. Without entering into calculations, we may state that if this is true, the pressure of the air at the surface of Mars would be about equal to five inches of mercury, or about one-sixth of the normal atmospheric pressure on the earth. In an inquiry as to the probability of the existence of life, one of the most important points to be taken into account is the amount of heat available. Now, Mars is at such a distance from the sun that on the whole it would receive about two-fifths as much solar heat as we do. This does not, however, give the amount of heat that is actually received on the surface of the planet, a considerable proportion being absorbed by the atmosphere; and since our atmosphere is so much denser and thicker than that of Mars, it follows that we lose a much larger percentage of the solar heat. To calculate the exact amount of heat absorbed by a given thickness of air is a very difficult, if not impossible, problem; but it seems likely that, taking everything into account, the inhabitant of Mars will receive more heat from the sun than we do. This would have the effect of making the evaporation very large, and if so, the Martian atmosphere would be mostly composed of water-vapour. According to Professor Langley, the true colour of the sun is blue; and its yellowness is due to the dirt always present in the air. To the inhabitants of Mars, who would probably appear nearly white, unless, indeed, they also have volcanoes to fill the air with lava-dust. Let us now sum up the facts we have stated, and determine as far as we can what sort of man the inhabitant of Mars must be. In the first place, the force of gravitation at the surface is only just over one-third of its equivalent on the earth; a pound weight on the globe would weigh about six ounces on Mars. If, therefore, we assume that the man of that size that their weight and activity are the same as ours, they would be about fourteen feet high on the average. This would make their strength very great; for not only would it be actually superior to ours, but, as every weight is so much smaller, it would be proportionally increased. We should, therefore, expect to find that the Martians have executed large engineering works; perhaps also their telescopes are much superior to ours, and we have been objects of interest for their observers. With regard to telescopes, it may be interesting to examine what is the effect of the highest magnifying power we can use. At this time, the distance from us to Mars is about thirty-seven million miles; and assuming that the highest power that can be used with advantage is twelve hundred, we approach with our telescopes to a distance of thirty thousand miles, so that houses, or towns, or indeed any artificial works, would be hopelessly invisible. With regard to the supply of heat and light, it is clear that the Martians are not worse off than we are. To him the sun would appear as a white, or perhaps blue disc about two-thirds of the diameter that it appears to us. The Martian day differs but slightly from ours; his year, however, is much longer, being about six hundred and eighty-seven of our days, which is about six hundred and fifty Martian years. The inclination of his axis to the plane of the orbit is such that his seasons would be very similar to ours. It is difficult to reconcile the idea of an extensive vegetation with his peculiar red colour; it is just possible, however, that some of the green patches, generally supposed to be seas, may in reality be large forests. The most valid objection to the habitability of Mars is in the fact of the extremely low atmospheric pressure, which, as we have seen, would probably average about five inches of mercury. The lowest pressure that a man has ever lived in, even for a short time, is about seven inches, which was reached by Coxwell and Glaisher in their famous balloon ascent. The accounts, however, of narrow escape from perishing, not only on account of the low pressure, but also because of the extreme cold. It seems impossible that a man constituted exactly as we are could live for any length of time breathing air only one-sixth of the density of ours. But it is rather going out of our way to assume that the Martians would be exactly the same as we are in every way; the chances are a million to one against it; and, on the other hand, a very slight modification of the lung arrangement would suffice to make life perfectly possible under such conditions. The night on Mars would be very dark, for he has no satellite like our moon. He has, it is true, two moons, but they are so small that their illuminating power is nil, being respectively only sixty and forty miles in diameter. The smallest of these presents the curious phenomenon that it revolves round Mars faster than the planet turns on its own axis, and therefore would appear to rise in the west and set in the east. Our earth, as seen from Mars, when at its nearest, would appear about the

same size as Jupiter does to us; that is to say, would subtend an angle of about forty seconds. At his furthest distance, this would be reduced to fourteen. We thus see that there is ample reason for assuming that this, the most interesting of all the planets, is the abode of creatures not essentially different from ourselves. Being considerably older than we are, the Martians are probably much further advanced in the arts and sciences; and perhaps there may be some truth in the story of the Italian astronomer who says he has lately detected lights on the planet moving about in such a way as seems to indicate a deliberate intention to open communication with the earth. What the language of the lights is, we have not been informed; let us hope it is something more practical than the proposal of the Russian agent to communicate with the moon by cutting a huge figure of the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid on the plains of Siberia, which, he said, "any fool would understand."—*Chamber's Journal.*

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEUNG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
ANNUAL SALE 3,000,000 JARS.
Largest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Sauces, Dishes and Stews.
Invaluable for India, as an efficient tonic in all cases of weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates and in this point Mars should differ from all the other planets. The appearance of the earth seen from a similar distance would probably be a dirty green, or perhaps brown. In fact, on the earth we have no soil or rock, which occurs in any quantity, of the red colour which we observe on Mars. There is therefore no vegetation on Mars, and we adopt the conclusion, advanced by a French scientist, that in Mars the foliage is red. Unluckily, we have no instrument that can at all help us here; the telescope and spectroscopic are alike useless, and for the present we must content ourselves with vain conjectures. The next point that ought to engage our attention is the atmosphere, without which no life is possible. 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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY.
Renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1886.
PAKES, 176, CALVERT, 1884,
for presentation of excellence of quality.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
Is distinguished for its strength and delicate fragrance. It is far superior to the average of the same name.
ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
This world-renowned Soap is superior to all others for cleansing and softening the skin. It is strongly and beautifully perfumed and very lasting in use.
Sole Agents, J. & A. ATKINSON,
24, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Trade Mark—A "Windsor" on a "Golden Lyre."
[Ad-738]

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.
The Finest FLOUR in the Market.
STARK & Co.'s well known, best roller made "DRAGON EXTRA."
STRENGTH AND COLOUR UNPARALLELED.
[Ad-120]

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE
CARTE BLANCHE DORÉE
EXTRA RESERVE CUVEE.
In Cases of 2 dozen quarts.....\$19.
In Cases of 12 dozen quarts.....\$18.
Apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1886. [1555]

FOR SALE.

TRICHORD COTTAGE PLANOS.
COMPLETE IN ALL PARTS AND
PATENT METAL PIN FINGER
with all the latest improvements.
Price From \$240.
Payable also by Monthly Installments from
15 Dollars, if required.
W. POWELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [1772]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
—HEIDISIECK & CO.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED SEAL "EXTRA" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOLIO "EXTRA" (dry).
Sole Agents for
HEIDISIECK & Co., Reims.
For Hongkong, China, and the East.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1284]

FOR SALE.

AND R. TENNENT'S ALE
DAVID CORNAR & SONS
Merchant Navy
Navy Bottled
Long Flag
Crown
CANVAS.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1887. [120]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACONNE'S SHERRY PORT.
HOCKS, BURGUNDY.
BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.
MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS.
SCALES, BICYCLES.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [71]

FOR SALE.

JAPANESE GOODS
at Reasonable Rates, go to
CASSIMUNO'S WAREHOUSE,
REAR OF THE ARCADE.
A vast Variety on View.
Also FURNITURE of all kinds, at
Lowest Prices. [123]

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDISIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
\$21.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$22.....per case of 2 dozen quarts.
\$23.....per case of 3 dozen quarts.
CLARET, GRAND VIN, LEVILLÉ.
\$25.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAFITE.
\$19.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$18.....per case of 2 dozen quarts.
\$17.....per case of 3 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
\$9.50.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
\$7.50.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$8.50.....per case of 2 dozen quarts.
\$9.50.....per case of 3 dozen quarts.
LOMONT.
\$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
\$8.....per case of 1 dozen bottles.
G. M. PABSTMAN'S SON'S
HOCK, KENIG VICTORIA BEER.
\$15.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
HOCK, STUBBERG GARTNER.
\$14.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
Also
OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINE AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [19]

FOR SALE.

YEE UNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.
Address—Care of Messrs. Kwong Sun & Co.,
No. 68, PRATA.
[169]

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCH CO.,
Have always on hand supplies of the best
COAL for HOUSES, SHIPS, and STEAMERS.
Address—Messrs. Kwong Sun & Co.,
No. 10, PRATA, HONGKONG.
[168]

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD.
A.D. 1720.

THE Underigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000,
at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1872. [16]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents of the above Com-
pany, are authorized to grant INSURANCES
FIRE at Current Rates.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [114]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LOAN SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq.
CHAN LIT CHOY, Esq.
Q. HOI CHU, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES ON
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,
payable at any of the Twenty Ports of China,
and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,
and the Philippines.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all
Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1567]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

The Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES
against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any
one risk.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GOWDOWNS RE-
DUCED TO 5 PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM
FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1881. [115]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS
RISKS at 1/2 per cent. Net per Annum, and other
INSURANCES at Current Rates.

Agents at all the Twenty Ports of China,
and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,
and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [744]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Underigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [111]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Underigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against
FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European
Buildings.....at 1/2 % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns.....at 1/2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese
Buildings.....at 2 1/2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese
Godowns.....at 2 1/2 % Net per Annum.
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HONGKONG.

STEAMERS